



# Daily Free Democrat.

PUBLISHED BY  
S. M. BOOTH,

CORNER OF SPRING AND WEST WATER STREETS.

S. M. BOOTH, Editor,  
CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

SATURDAY MORNING APRIL 26

ALL LETTERS intended for publication, or on business connected with the paper, should be directed to "Free Democrat, Milwaukee, Wisconsin."

All letters designed only for the eye of the editor, should be addressed to "S. M. BOOTH, Milwaukee, Wisconsin."

## To the People of the United States.

The People of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the report of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present Administration, to the extension of Slavery in the Territories, in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, and of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, are invited by the National Committee, appointed by the Pittsburgh Convention of the 22d of February, 1856, to send from each State three Delegates, in every Congressional District, and six delegates at large, to meet in PHILADELPHIA, ON THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the purpose of recommending candidates to be supported for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States.

E. D. MORGAN, New York.  
FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Maryland.  
JOHN M. NILES, Connecticut.  
DAVID WILMOT, Pennsylvania.  
A. P. STONE, Ohio.  
WILLIAM M. CHASE, Rhode Island.  
JOHN Z. GOODRICH, Massachusetts.  
GEORGE RYE, Virginia.  
ARNOLD R. HALLOWELL, Maine.  
E. S. LELAND, Illinois.  
CHARLES DICKEY, Michigan.  
GEORGE G. FOGG, New Hampshire.  
A. J. STEVENS, Iowa.  
CORNELIUS COOLE, California.  
LAWRENCE BRAINERD, Vermont.  
WILLIAM GROSE, Indiana.  
WYMAN SPOOER, Wisconsin.  
C. M. K. PAULSON, New Jersey.  
K. D. WILLIAMS, Delaware.  
JOHN G. LEE, Kentucky.  
JAMES REEDPATH, Missouri.  
LEWIS CLEPHANE, Dist. of Columbia.  
WASHINGTON, March 29, 1856. — National Committee.

## DRAFTING.

Our friend of the Kenosha Telegraph appears to have lost something beside his temper. For instance, he says, that Mr. White states that he [White] and Judge Potter called the State Convention, whereas Mr. White says that Messrs. Keyes and Atwood acted with them in the matter. To tell but half the truth, it is such a case, gives a false impression. The Telegraph also pronounced "the idea of taking Fremont" as a Presidential candidate, "preposterous," but the next week it turned a short corner, took it all back, and said he might be just "the man to accomplish all that is hoped to be accomplished now." And the next week he goes still further and says, it is not necessary to "have an old and a tried, and a true Free Soiler or Republican or Abolitionist"—either of them—as a Presidential candidate—that "the great point for the Philadelphia Convention to consider, with respect to its nominee, is that of *availability*"—that "availability should be the leading motive of the Convention," and that "it is victory we need, and the candidate for us is the one that can insure such a victory!" Not necessary to nominate "a true Republican!"

Let the Convention, then, nominate the Democratic candidate, and success is certain. It is such philosophy as this which will drag the Republican party to as low a depth as the Hunter party has reached.

MR. SHOLES, as an inducement for us to stay excommunicated, after repeating his regrets that we have left the party—which Mr. S. and a few others want to be very *select*—says:—"We promise Mr. B. [us] that if he [we] will let the Republican party alone during the campaign, if it don't give the State to the Republican nominee for the Presidency, we will consent to be written down an ASS in prophecy forever thereafter."

We remark, first, that the writing and publishing of such a sentence, by Mr. S., renders it unnecessary for any one in the future to give him the zoological classification which he suggests; and secondly, that this appears to be written with the design of throwing the responsibility on us, if the Republican party is defeated. If the party succeeds, Mr. S. and coopeers will take the credit of it. If it is defeated, Mr. Booth shall bear the blame of it! Accommodating gentlemen!

## Mr. Frisby's Letter.

THE letter of Mr. Frisby, one of the State Central Committee, will attract attention.—Those who have commenced such a savage warfare upon us, will be very likely to find that they will have to "crush out" and read out of the party a very large number, before they have accomplished the task they have undertaken.

**Letter of Speaker Banks.**  
It will be seen by the following letter of Speaker Banks, how little reliance can be placed on the statements of the American:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
April 18, 1856.

Sir: My attention has been called to a paragraph published in this day's Union, from the Milwaukee American, in which it is stated that "he" (Mr. Banks) "initiated" to the Washington Council, of which he is President, ninety-seven of the so-called 'Republican'—who were attempting to secure his election." I have seldom thought it necessary to correct personal misstatements affecting myself alone, but as this involves others, and those members of the House of Representatives, I beg your permission to say that it has no foundation whatever in truth.

I am, Sir, Very Respectfully,  
Your Obedient Servant,

N. P. BANKS, JR.

**REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.**—John Wood—citizen's candidate and a Republican—was elected Mayor of Quincy, Illinois, on Monday last, over J. W. Singleton, a Douglas-Nebeskite.

**MOUNT VERNON ESTATE.**—John A. Washington has written to the Washington Advertiser that he is willing to sell the Mount Vernon estate to either Virginia or the U. S.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### LETTER OF MR. FRISBY.

WEST BEND, April 22, 1856.

Editor Free Democrat,  
DEAR SIR—I perceive the call for a State Republican Mass Convention, published in your paper, to which my name is appended with others, is causing considerable discussion, and not a little feeling throughout the State.

In becoming a party to that call, I had no other object in view, than the good of the Republican cause, and a preliminary step to rid the party of the influence and control of Know Nothingism. I was not "influenced," as has been charged, "by the active exertions of other persons," or "by misrepresentations respecting the call of the State Central Committee;" for at that time, I had not come in contact with any person who even pretended to know anything more in regard to the action of that Committee in issuing the call, than the bare fact that the Chairman had issued a call for a Delegate Convention. I knew nothing in regard to the action of the Committee, except what appeared in the call.

It has been repeatedly charged by good and true men, of our own party, and by our political enemies, that a majority of the Rep. State Committee were Know Nothings! and I have never yet seen the charge successfully contradicted. It is generally believed to be true by our enemies, and large part of the Republican party of the State, and particularly by the German Republicans. If that charge be untrue, I felt that it ought to be refuted, and that to, by the Chairman of the Committee; for I think he must know what the complexion of that Committee is upon that question; for it is well known that by a resolution of the Republican members of the Legislature last winter, he was requested to propound to each of the members of that Committee the question, "whether he was a member of the American organization," &c., and to state that any other reply than a negative should be considered affirmative!" I Sir, as a member of that Committee, was interrogated, and gave an immediate answer in the negative. And I doubt not but each member was also interrogated; and according to the resolution, those that did not answer in the negative, were to be deemed members of the American order.

As a reasonable conclusion from such action, I supposed that it was the intention, if it should appear that a majority of the committee were of the American Order, that the committee should no more act as a Republican committee, to look after the interests of the Republican Party. If that was not the intention, but it was only out of curiosity that those proceedings were had, I should deem it rather farical than otherwise.

Now Sir, with these facts before me, and the still further facts, that the Chairman had issued a call for a Delegate Convention, on the 4th of June next—without stating or publishing to the people, by whom that call was dictated, whether by the American or Republican party of the committee, I sanctioned the recommendation for a Mass Convention at the same time and place.

If a majority of that committee are not Know Nothings, I think the people were entitled to the evidence of it, either before or at the time the call was issued; if a majority are, I think the committee ought not to take the responsibility of calling a Republican Convention, except by a call signed or agreed upon the Ante Know Nothing part of it and in that case the people should have known that fact. I believe the party would suffer far less with no committee, than with one constituted as the present is believed to be. The way the call was issued, it came as much from the K. N. part of the committee, as the Republican, in fact more as a majority are of that order—and the legitimate influence was that it emanated from that majority unless otherwise stated; for when any body or Committee do an act through its Chairman, it is the act of the Committee as a whole. We call a body or Committee, Republican, Democratic or Know Nothing, when a majority are such.

Taking this view of the matter, which I think is correct, I considered the call as much an invitation to Know Nothings to come and sit in that convention, as Republicans. And therefore I could not sanction it. Neither was I in favor of the Committee's calling a Mass convention, issued in the form that the one for the delegate convention was. But that a convention should be called by mutual consent, and recommendation among Republicans and the Republican party of the Committee. Neither was I captious about whether it was a Mass or Delegate Convention, although my preferences were decidedly in favor of the former. When the call appeared as it did, I thought some action should be taken to relieve the Republican party of the charge of Know Nothingism, and accordingly approved of the Mass Convention.

Mr. White, the Chairman of the Committee, in his communication on the 19th inst to Mr. Charles Rose, says, "that the fact that no one pretends that he or Judge Potter belong to the Know Nothing Order, does away with the charge that the Convention was called to favor any particular body"; meaning, probably, the K. N. Order. I have perfect confidence in the integrity of Mr. White and Judge Potter, and do not believe that they sympathize with Know Nothingism in the least, and acknowledge that if they had made the fact public, at the time the call was issued, that it was issued principally through their instrumentality, his reasoning, might have been more plausible, and the effect of the call upon the minds of the people very different, although then it would not have been satisfactory to those who oppose Delegate Conventions. But as no such explanation was given, I think I have clearly shown that the inference was legitimate that Know Nothings were the instigators of the call.

But I am somewhat surprised that Mr. White should regret the call for a Mass Convention, on the ground that it will serve to "render our adopted citizens suspicious." He is not acquainted with the present feelings of our adopted citizens, if he does not know that the time is past when they suspect; and that long before this their suspicions have ripened into conviction, and that conviction into a belief upon this question. We have not got a mere suspicion to contend with, but a firm and settled belief. And I, for one, am not willing to have the matter discussed any longer, but wish to meet it, however

er unpleasant it may be. We should not deceive ourselves, by supposing that there is nothing but a mere suspicion in the minds of the class of the people upon this question of Know Nothingism. Our only safe way is, to take the sentiment of the people as it is, and act accordingly.

L. F. FRISBY.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

A PROMINENT Republican of Walworth Co. who has been honored with the suffrages of the people, writes us—

I am in favor of holding a Mass Meeting, my how. I wish ten-thousand freemen might be on hand to see that the Delegate Convention did its duty faithfully. Further, I am in favor of sending men to Philadelphia—not Douglassites or Douglassheads—men whom all Republicans will feel willing to support, in making a nomination that will beat. We don't want 'em Fremont nor Blair. We must have one of the tried men, to carry the flag in the contest this fall.

### Congressional.

In the Senate, on the 25th inst., on motion of Mr. Toombs, a resolution was adopted instructing the committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of June 1848, amending the naturalization law of 1833. The bill for the relief of George P. March was taken up.

Mr. Foote advocated it, and Mr. Brothard opposed it.

On the day previous while the bill to remit, or refund, the duties on merchandise burnt in original packages was before the House, a question was raised as to the bill, providing that the commissioners to settle these claims should issue certificates which should be cashed by the Secretary of Treasury. That it must necessarily be committed under the rule requiring that all measures making appropriations shall receive their first consideration in committee of whole. The Speaker had decided that a further legislation was necessary before money could be paid under this rule did not apply to this case, but his decision was overruled by eleven majority.

The next morning Mr. Watson moved to reconsider the vote, and a long debate followed. Mr. Phelps condemned the hot haste exhibited to pass the bill; nobody could tell how much money was involved; rumor said ten or fifteen millions of dollars.

Mr. Pelton explained that from the most reliable information the amount of dues to be refunded would not exceed \$300,000 or to the extent of \$500,000.

Mr. Phelps thought the amount would be far greater. The New York fire of 1845 involved \$50,000. He contended that the bill directed the Secretary of Treasury to pay the money or bring into effect the same purpose.

Mr. Pelton said the bill was based on a similar Act passed in 1838, was intended to fill the period from that time to 1855, making a continuous law. It would answer the New York Merchants to confine its operations to 1845.

Mr. Haven thought the decision of the bill came here under suspicious circumstances it declared that any person or persons holding certificates of dues, should be paid on presentation at the Treasury within one year from their date, but did not appropriate money for that purpose.

The vote overruling the decision was reconsidered. After further debate involving the principle of appropriating, and the propriety of the Speaker's decision, the House adjourned till Monday.

### Further Foreign Intelligence.

It was reported at Berlin, that the allies are to commence the evacuation of Turkey within forty days after the ratification of the treaty of peace, and that the troops are to have left within six months.

A letter from Constantinople dated 13th ult.

states that at Nicodæm a collision had taken place between the Turks and Christians. The latter assisted by the English who were there, made an attempt after the publication of the Hattu Harmonia to place bells on their churches. Immediately upon this demonstration the Turks made an indiscriminating attack not excepting the English. Thirty of the Christians were killed and wounded; but the English in desperation laid hands upon the Turkish Government together with some two hundred Turks, and dispatched them to Constantinople.

PARIS.—The State of Parma is not much improved. Dr. Majali, a Government officer has been assassinated at Milan, and that city is in a state great excitement.

ITEMS FROM THE WATERDOWN DEMOCRAT OF THE 24TH INST.

The farmers are now busily engaged in plowing and putting in their grain. We are informed that a large breath of wheat will be sown this year.

NEW MACHINE SHOP.—The Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad company are now putting up a new and large machine shop near the depot in this city, the dimensions of which are one hundred feet long and forty feet wide. It is to be furnished with a stationary engine, and with all the necessary facilities for making repairs on locomotives and cars.

THE GAS WORKS, if the weather continues as it has been for the week past, will be ready to go into operation the latter part of next week. The works are now nearly completed.

Winter wheat looks well. All fears that it has suffered any serious injury from the frost are rapidly disappearing. Each warm day makes the fields look greener and better. A large amount has been sown, and there is more than a fair promise that a proportionately large amount will be gathered.

The electors of Watertown, Jeff. are to vote again, on the 1st of June next, on the question of loaning their credit to the Watertown & Madison Railroad, to the amount of \$30,000.

WATERDOWN & COLUMBUS R. R.—A. J. Farnham, of Watertown, has contracted to build four miles of this road extending west from that city, and is to have the work done on or before the 1st day of September, by which time the road will be finished to Lowell, and the cars runing to that point.

BALTIMORE.—The Republicans of Beloit have nominated (the following ticket):—For Mayor, Wm. T. Goodhue; Clerk, A. J. Battin; Treasurer, S. O. Humphrey; City Attorney, N. D. Parker; Marshall, D. C. Patton.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

**LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.**—During the last parochial year, the Church of the Ascension—the Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D. at New York—has contributed the sum of \$22,272 for charitable purposes.

**LONGEVITY OF CLERGYMEN.**—Hall's Journal of Health states that of eighty clergymen who died in the year 1855, one half had passed three scores and ten, thus confirming the generally received opinion of statisticians, that theologians are the longest lived of all the members of the human family.

**THE WORTH OF EVANGELICAL CHRISTIANITY.**—In an article on the course pursued by the American Tract Society, ignoring the subject of Slavery in its publications, The N. Y. Independent says that Parker, with his most ingenious and elaborate attacks—Garrison with his fiercest fulminations and assaults, never dealt a blow so direct and deadly against the popular estimate of Christianity in this country, as the Secretaries of the Tract Society deliver every time that they refuse to publish on the duty of teaching servants to read the word of God because "Evangelical Christians" will not bear it! In the name of all truth and righteousness (says the Independent) men may well ask, What is Evangelical Christianity worth, if such absolute subversion to the world as this is to be accepted as its fruit?

**EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF SEAMEN.**—An English clergyman is about to proceed to the Mediterranean and Black Seas, visiting Malta, Alexandria, Constantinople, and other great ports, to prosecute inquiries into the religious necessities of British seamen frequenting these places.

**METHODISM IN THE CRIMEA.**—A Methodist preacher has arrived in the Crimea to minister to the Methodists among the English troops, and Lord Pauncefote has given him an order for rations during his stay. There are already Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterians chaplains there.

**BEETHOVEN AND PARKER.**—The elegant and massive statue of Beethoven has been recently placed in the Music Hall, Boston, where the Society of Mr. Parker worship on Sabbath.

"Recently," says a correspondent of the Christian Inquirer, Theodore Parker introduced to his congregation the statue of Beethoven as his colleague. It was a good idea. The colleague might supply many of our stern reformer's defects. While Parker, from the desk, denounces the sins of the people, the formalism of the Church, and the hollowness of the State, the master of music might lift the soul above these discords into a serene place."

**A RUSSIAN ON THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.**—A work has recently appeared, written by a Russian, on the religious aspects of the Eastern war, especially with reference to the Greek and Catholic Churches. In respect to the position of the Eastern Church toward the new dogma this writer thus holds forth: "We have quite lately seen the Pontifical Throne send out an obligatory decree on a dogmatic question. This, then, is, in the highest sense of the word, a purely ecclesiastical act: and, as the only example of that kind which has occurred for many years, it merits especial attention. This decree announces to all Christendom, and proclaims to coming ages, that the blessed Mother of the Savior was, from the moment of her conception, exempt from all taints of sin, even original sin. But did not the Holy Virgin die like the rest of human race? She did, and is not death, according to the teaching of the Apostle, the penalty of sin? It is so no longer; it has become, by a Papal decree, independent of sin; it has become a mere accident of nature, and universal Christendom is convicted of a lie."

**REUNION OF WESLEYANS AND EPISCOPALIANS.**—The proposal of Mr. Manningbird, in the English Episcopal Convocation, that steps be taken toward the reunion of the Wesleyans with the Church of England, has attracted much attention, and drawn out no small amount of earnest discussion.

**RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF GERMANY.**—A well informed writer, reviewing the past and present of religion in Germany, says that infidel philosophical systems have fallen; that rationalism has shared their fate, and a return to evangelic

al theology is becoming general, that the political reaction from 1848 has ceased upon evangelical Christianity as the only hope of the State; that the clergy have returned to pastoral duties with new life; that religious literature, missions, &c., are commanding enlarged interest; and that the popular mind has largely returned to spiritual piety.

**PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.**—A movement is progressing to erect an American Protestant Chapel in Paris—commenced by liberal donations from American residents in that city, and aided by contributions from this country.

**THE ROMAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.**—Irish Roman Catholics, in a close connection between Rome and the Irish nationality, is thought to be on the decline. The great Irish Catholic party which, under O'Connell sent from forty to sixty members to Parliament, has broken to pieces. What now calls itself the national party, numbers no more than a dozen members of Parliament, and finds itself at variance with the Pope

# DAILY DEMOCRAT.

C. D. BOOTH, Local Editor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

NOW HOTEL LEASED.—The first class Hotel in process of erection by Mr. Newhall has already been leased for \$20,000 per annum to Mr. Keen of the Louisville House, Louisville, Ky., and Mr. Rice of the American House Boston. They intend furnishing the Hotel with at least \$70,000 worth of furniture and will doubtless keep just such a house as Milwaukee wants.

SCH. R. B. CAMPBELL.—The Schooner Albany which arrived here this morning, reports that the schooner R. B. Campbell, which ran ashore at Two Rivers during the late gale, has been got off and is heading at Manitowoc.

RAIN.—We are having a very refreshing rain, which commenced about half past eight o'clock and has continued with occasional interruption until the present writing—12 o'clock M., and there is every prospect that it will continue some time longer. It was so dark at 9 o'clock this morning that lights were necessary.

MAGGIE & SISTER.—Maggie & Sister are opening a large stock of the finest and most elegant goods, at the City Cash Clothing Store, where the million can be clothed in the most fitting style, at sensible prices. See their new advertisement.

NEW STORES.—Messrs. Maher & Wendt are about to commence the erection of two large and splendid brick stores, nearly opposite Joseph Brown, on East Water street.

POLICE COURT.—Thomas Madden was fined this forenoon—\$1 for intoxication.

John Roberts, drunk—second offense—fined \$2.

Jas. Hoy—disorderly conduct—discharged.

The case of Patrick Coll, charged with adultery, was continued till May 5th and the defendant was committed to jail in default of \$500 bail.

AMUSEMENTS.—To-night at Young's Hall, DON CESAR DE BAZAN, and ROBERT MAC CORMAC are to be presented. A full and delighted house witnessed the play of the Stranglers and Toodles last evening.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—Mr. Wm. Finkler's residence with about an acre of ground on Prospect Street, was sold yesterday to Mr. C. R. Thorne, for \$14,000.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.—The Common Council on Thursday evening raised the salary of the City Attorney to \$2,000, and that of the Chief of Police to \$1,500.

The Council did not raise increase of the salaries of the City Clerk and Controller, as the Sentinel states.

KANSAS MEETING AT WAUKESHA.—There will be a public meeting of the Waukesha county Kansas Emigrant Aid Association, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Congregational Church in the village of Waukesha.

Prof. Daniels and others will address the meeting.

F. M. & M. R. R. stock sold in New York, yesterday, at 84.

EXCELSIOR MILLS SOLD.—The Excelsior Mills, at Janesville, were sold by A. Hyatt Smith to Arthur Bunker, for \$15,000.

REAL ESTATE SALES AT JAMESVILLE.—The following sales of real estate were made in Janesville, this week:—Ten lots on Main St. for \$7,000; ten lots in the South Western part of the city for \$4,000; five lots in the upper part of the city for \$1,800; 40 acres of land near the city for \$14,000; 26 acres a short distance from the city for \$3,000.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

HOOD'S POETICAL WORKS, Edited by EPPS SARGENT, Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, Publishers.

This volume contains chiefly the humorous poems of the author. Everybody knows that Hood was the most livelier poet that ever lived. These poems are abounding in them, and are well worth reading. "AN ODE TO THE Devil ASLEEP" is a warning to all printers' traps to avoid the shades of Morphew on duty—our own darkness being sufficient for them.

For sale by A. Whittemore & Co.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Copiously illustrated by familiar experiments, and containing descriptions of instruments, with directions for using by A. W. SPRAGUE, A. M. Phillips, Sampson & Co.

This volume contains two hundred and eighty engravings, and is designed for the use of schools and academies. We cordially recommend this work to teachers and scholars.

For sale by A. Whittemore & Co.

SKETCHES AND ADVENTURES IN MADEIRA, PORTUGAL, AND THE ANDALUSIAN OF SPAIN, by the author of "Daniel Webster and his Contemporaries." Harper & Bro.'s, Publishers, New York.

The author, Mr. Charles March, devoted himself during a pleasant tour exclusively to enjoyment. In Andalusia, he wore the Andaluzian costume, and entered with spirit into the manners and customs of the people. He ate with relish of their national dish—the *olla podrida*—which is composed of carrots, peas, onions, carabobs beans, garlic, lettuces, and long peppers, with pieces of ham and beef, all boiled together, and served up in one dish, with rancid oil. He seems to have sought fun and frolic, and he found it everywhere, merely because it was in him. Many persons would have made the same tour and witnessed and felt nothing but solemnity. We like a good, jovial fellow, and a frolicsome, gossiping book, and such is our author and such is his book.

For sale at Wilson's.

PHYSIOLOGY AND CALISTHENICS, for Schools and Families, by CATHERINE E. BEECHER, Harper & Brothers, Publishers, New York.

A capital little book, full of the most important instruction, and the text so illustrated with plates, that it is made intelligible to the dullest comprehension. It, or something like it, ought to be in every household.

For sale by A. Whittemore & Co.

The value of foreign goods imported at the port of Boston during the week ending 18th inst., amounted to \$1,967,072. The imports for the corresponding week of 1855 were valued at \$271,122.

MOR AT ERIC AGAIN.—A message from Eric yesterday, states that a mob were destroying the Constitution Printing Office, and threatening to destroy the houses of the Railroad men. The mob originated it is said, in a street fight between E. N. Young, Walker and Cochrane.

CONNECTICUT.—Prohibition has 13 to 8 Senators, to 28 majority, in the House at Connecticut. Francis Gillett, and Noyes S. Baldwin are spoken of for U. S. Senator, to succeed Tonney, and Chas. J. McCready for Supreme Court Judge.

THE BRIGGS HOUSE, is now the finest and best kept house in Chicago. Messrs. Loyd and French, the gentlemanly proprietors, understand their business thoroughly, and are attentive to the comfort of their guests, and those who are not suited with the entertainment they furnish, may as well despair of being pleased with anything or anybody.

GREEN BAY ITEMS.

ACCIDENT.—An Indian, known by the name of Buffalo, had his head horribly shattered by the accidental discharge of a gun, while hunting pigeons near Deepere, few days ago.

PIGEONS.—Pigeons are plenty at Green Bay. MILLS IN BROWN COUNTY.—In this county there are seven steam saw mills, which drive in all, about 45 saws, and give employment to a small army of men, at good wages and sure pay.

LAUNCHED.—The steamer M. L. Martin was launched at Green Bay a few days since.

CAPSIZED.—The schooner Miller, from Warwick for Boston, capsized on the night of the 20th, and filled. All the crew were lost except Edward Colvert, who was taken form the wreck 48 hours after, by the schooner Wm. D. Carmil, from Philadelphia, for Boston. The Miller belonged at St. George, Maine.

LAUNCHED.—The steamer Thomas was launched at Green Bay a few days since.

DISMISSED.—The schooner Miller, from Warwick for Boston, capsized on the night of the 20th, and filled. All the crew were lost except Edward Colvert, who was taken form the wreck 48 hours after, by the schooner Wm. D. Carmil, from Philadelphia, for Boston. The Miller belonged at St. George, Maine.

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